



ALEXANDRIA, VA.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1873.

It appears from the statement of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, of New York, that there has been an accumulation of fifty-eight millions of assets the growth of thirty years of business. This is a principal of wealth in available cash funds unequalled by any other corporation in this country. Of this vast fund of wealth over fifty-six millions are invested in bonds and mortgages; four millions in U. S. stocks; 2,600,000 dollars in New York city real estate and bonds of New York State and city; over two million dollars in cash, and only \$24,100.53 due from agents. In addition to the above items there are over two millions of other assets available for insurance purposes.

At the conclusion of the reading of the Queen's speech at the opening of the British Parliament, yesterday, the Earl of Clarendon rose and moved the address in reply. He declared the Government will deal with the Eastern question in a prompt, decisive, and, at the same time, dignified manner. England will not weaken the harmony which has long prevailed between the two Powers. The Earl of Derby thought the Government should not congratulate itself on the issue of the San Juan and Alabama controversies, and said there was a vast difference between what was contended for in 1864 and the absolute surrender of 1872. A protracted discussion followed.

It is said that "in 1870 the census gave the State of Kansas a population of 364,399; now it claims to have population of 600,000, being an increase of more than 240,000 in two years. Ten years ago the vote of the State was 15,418; now it is 101,488. When the State was admitted to the Union there were only about 400,000 acres of its land under cultivation; now there are over 2,000,000 acres. The increase in the value of live stock during the same period was upward of 600 per cent.; and the value of farm produce last year was more than double the total value of all the farms and farm property in the State ten years ago." Such a State ought to have no such Senators as Pomeroy and Caldwell.

At a meeting of the New York Chamber of Commerce, yesterday, a resolution acknowledging the success made in science by the late Commodore Maury, and expressive of sympathy with his widow, was proposed by Mr. Blunt, on the ground that Captain Maury was a "traitor." Mr. Oddy remarked that Capt. Maury was a Southerner, and if Mr. Blunt had been one he might have done the same. Mr. Blunt protested that he never would. The resolution was passed, Mr. Blunt dissenting. We hope that after this Mr. Blunt will feel "easier" and retire with the full consciousness that he has achieved "an unenviable notoriety."

It is announced from Washington that the funded loan subscriptions in the United States and Europe have been so heavy that the Secretary of the Treasury in order to stop interest, has issued the call for \$100,000,000 of 5-20 bonds of 1862 in advance of the closing of the books on this (Friday) evening. Additional calls will be issued, to follow shortly, the Secretary having declined to call at one time more than \$100,000,000, because of the clerical labor involved in preparing, receiving and delivering the bonds.

The Richmond State Journal urges the repeal of the charter of the Mount Vernon Association, and an immediate change in the exclusion of all other boats, but one, from the landing at Mount Vernon—and an extension of the privilege to all boats of all kinds. It also favors making the grounds around the residence an experimental garden for the propagation of all useful and ornamental plants.

A bill has been introduced into the State Senate authorizing the appointment of a State Assayer and Chemist, whose office shall be in the city of Richmond. The bill provides that his duties shall be to make an analysis of such soils and assay such ores and metals as shall be presented to him for that purpose, the compensation therefor being paid by the parties seeking such analysis and assay.

The Philadelphia Ledger says:—"The leading newspapers of the country are beginning to rely upon the news they present to their readers to tell its own story, without parading it in flaming and often incorrect 'head lines.' The system of printing 'tadpole telegrams,' all head and very little else, began during the war, but one after another, the really good newspapers are abandoning it."

The "Settlers' and Immigrants' Aid Society of Norfolk, Va.," have issued a pamphlet prepared with care, which contains a map of Virginia, with a general description of Virginia and a full description of the city of Norfolk and the counties of Norfolk, Princess Anne, Nansemond, Gloucester, New Kent, King William and King and Queen. It is designed for general circulation abroad.

The Norfolk Virginian has a good word in behalf of the Doctors. The Virginian is right. "Look," says the Virginian, "at a well-educated practitioner! What a life! What pains, what exposures; what privations, what large practical charity, and what slender compensation!" A kind, considerate, and attentive physician, deserves all of the praise that can be said of him.

We have received the January report of the Department of Agriculture.

The discussion in the British Parliament on the Queen's speech (an abstract of which was published yesterday) turned mostly upon the Geneva Arbitration, with occasional references to the general foreign policy, of the government, which was censured by Mr. Disraeli and the opposition. In reply Mr. Gladstone said, answering the criticisms on the manner in which the dispute with America had been settled, that if a similar case should arise arbitration would again be resorted to. Honor was not sacrificed, and the fearful horrors of war had been averted.

From a statement prepared by the Secretary of the Interior, it appears there were eighty appointments to office in his department made during the last year, of whom only twelve were appointed under the competitive examination provided for by the civil service rules, thirty-four were appointed before the rules went into effect, and thirty-four were exempt from the operation of the rules.

The granting by the chancellor of New Jersey, at Trenton, on Wednesday, of an injunction prayed for by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company against the National Railway Company, the Stanhope and other railway companies, defects for the time the construction of an opposition through railroad from Philadelphia to New York.

A Washington correspondent of the New York Herald thus speaks of what is now called Washington society: "In society, extravagance and display have taken the place of economy and comfort, and money—that all-pervading influence—has sent to a considerable degree, the old fashioned regard for character, into exile."

In an article relating to the various schemes for "subsidies," introduced in Congress, the New York Journal of Commerce, says that the "Credit Mobilier and other scandals now slowly developing their hideous shapes were all spawned by subsidies. It is time now resolutely to shut down the gates on the outflow of subsidy money."

Randolph Hargrove whose attempt upon his own life and that of his wife and child a few days since in Washington made so great a sensation, died of his wounds yesterday. It is feared that his wife will not long survive him. She is suffering mentally to the verge of delirium. The child is much improved.

Some of the papers seem to be laboring under the impression that the act recently passed by Congress abolishing the franking privilege also does away with the free exchange of newspapers and requires prepayment of postage upon all printed matter. This is a mistake; that measure has not yet been adopted.

J. Ambler Smith, member of Congress elected from the Richmond district, Col. Forbes, a former member of the House of Delegates, and others from Virginia, are in Washington opposing the repeal of the Bankrupt law and urging the exemption of \$2,500.

We are sorry to see that Mr. Wm. Cullen Bryant of New York, has thought it necessary to issue a card, denouncing the use of his name on the committee to raise funds for a monument to Horace Greeley.

The disagreement between the citizens and Council of Fredericksburg in regard to the application for additional legislation on the part of the Fredericksburg, Orange and Charlottesville Railroad Company, has been settled.

As to the value of Mr. Greeley's estate, the New York Tribune now says that "with the exception of six shares of Tribune stock, there is scarcely a dollar of available money or an acre of productive estate belonging to the estate."

The Postoffice appropriation bill engaged the attention of the House during most of the session yesterday. The House finally agreed to the bill nearly in the shape in which it came from the Postoffice Committee.

The investigation of Louisiana matters was resumed yesterday. The testimony was without importance so far as the development of facts is concerned.

Rev. Alexander M. Marbury, a most estimable man, and sincere Christian, died on Monday last, at his residence in Woodville, Prince Georges' county, Md., aged 65 years.

An English gentleman has lately bought a farm in Wylie county, Va., and proposes, it is said, to enter largely into the production of cheese and butter.

Rev. Dr. Starns, Roman Catholic Vicar General of the archdiocese of New York, died in that city yesterday.

The Credit Mobilier investigation is still going on—"fending and proving"—affirming and denying—charging and contradicting.

The members of the legal profession are under obligations to Mr. Wm. B. Matthews, late of Essex county, Va., and now of Richmond, and a member of her bar, for a most useful and valuable and happily arranged book of forms. Its title is a full description of the character and design of the work—"Forms and Pleadings in Civil and Criminal Cases, and of Deeds, Wills, &c., and Proceedings in Bankruptcy." Highly recommended by some of the first legal minds in the State, among whom we can mention Judges Monroe and Christian, of the Court of Appeals, Prof. Southall, of the University of Virginia, and Mr. James Neeson, of the Richmond bar, this work deserves, and will most surely secure for itself, a place in every well-assorted law library in the State. Mr. Matthews, (the author) an alumnus of the University of Virginia, is the son of Mr. James M. Matthews, celebrated for his books—civil and criminal digests, both text books of high authority, and we have reason to hope and believe that the talent for writing is here hereditary. "Guide to Executors and Administrators," a form book edited a few months earlier by this same young author, is a most useful "vade mecum" for fiduciaries. We take pride in congratulating Mr. Matthews, and hope to hear more from him through his call-bound letters.

PERIODICALS.—We have received Little's Living Age for this week, with its usual excellent selections from late British periodicals. The Penn Monthly, a magazine devoted to Literature, Science, Art and Politics, is published in Philadelphia, and contains many interesting articles.

The Journal of Industry, devoted to Agriculture, Horticulture, Immigration, Commerce and Manufactures, is published at Richmond, and deserves encouragement.

## FROM RICHMOND.

## LEGISLATIVE.

RICHMOND, Feb. 6.—The House joint resolution authorizing the Board of Public Works to call upon the President of railroads for statistical information was referred.

Bills were introduced; to authorize the Common Council of Petersburg to issue bonds of the city to the amount of forty thousand dollars for public school purposes; and to amend the act in relation to notaries public.

The bill to enable those counties in the State which failed to avail themselves of the provisions of the act, providing for the re-assessment of lands in the State, to do so, was passed.

A resolution, offered by Mr. Conely, instructing the auditor to order the sheriff and other collecting officers of the State to receive all tax coupons in payment of taxes, debts and demands due the State, when tendered in accordance with the decision of the Court of Appeals, was laid on the table.

The Senate bill to secure and provide for paying the railroad debts of counties, townships, cities and towns was discussed until adjournment.

In the House of Delegates bills were passed increasing the salary of the Public Printer and to amend the act to regulate the taking of fish for oil or manure.

Bills and resolutions were introduced; to amend the law so as to provide for the election of a trustee in each school district, to hold for a term of three years; to authorize the formation of the Virginia mining, manufacturing and transportation company; to amend the law concerning the pay of judges of elections (carrying returns to the County Clerk's office); to authorize the Board of Public Works to sell the State's interest in the Lynchburg and Salem turnpike company; as to the expediency of amending the code so as to reduce the fees of commissioners in chancery from seventy-five to a sum not exceeding fifty cents per hour; to amend the law in relation to commissioners of elections; and to amend the act to authorize the Governor to hire out the convicts in the penitentiary for work in stone quarries or for other labor.

The discussion of the bill defining the jurisdiction of the Circuit and County Courts was continued till adjournment.

## W. &amp; O. R. R.

The Senate Committee on Courts of Justice had under consideration to-day the questions arising out of the rights and liabilities between the road and the State.

Mr. McKenzie, the energetic President of the road, was before the committee, and read a communication containing a full and comprehensive statement of the management of the road.

The State's interest in the road amounting to the nominal sum of \$1,000,000 was sold to the road for \$500,000 in first mortgage bonds to be paid within certain specified times, and subject to such conditions as were imposed by the act directing the sale of the State's stock in the road. By reason of certain unexpected difficulties which the road had to encounter, it was unable to comply strictly with the contract between it and the State Board of Public Works, and the question of forfeiture was considered by the committee. While it was admitted that this was a question more properly cognizable in the Courts, it was thought advisable that there should be legislative interposition to determine the expediency at least of giving further indulgence if the interests of the road, and the rights of the State could be thus better served. After a full investigation of the whole matter it was disposed of satisfactorily to all parties.

1. It was thought expedient and proper that the State should not exact the forfeiture at this time by which it would give up the mortgage bonds and reclaim the stock in the road, which had been retired by the State.

2. That the time for completing the road to Winchester should be extended to three years, and if the road should not be completed to that point at the expiration of that time that then the forfeiture should be exacted.

3. That the State should receive what was now due on the bonds by the road in currency and not in coupons.

The agitation of these questions, it was thought by the friends of the road, to be impolitic at this time, and calculated to be detrimental to the interests of the road. Now that they have been settled, efforts will be made to secure the completion of the road to Winchester at an early date, by which its revenues will be largely increased.

## THE COURT BILL.

The bill now before the Legislature looking to a change in the judicial system of the State is being fully discussed, and it can hardly be said that the time draws near when it will be disposed of.

There is a strong opposition to any change developed, while the friends of the bill are vigorous and active in its advocacy. It is thought that the house is about equally divided and if the vote should be taken, which ever way it may go, there will be but a very small majority. Delay seems to be rather the tactics of the friends of the present County Court system, believing that it is gaining favor each day. They say that of all the provisions of the new constitution, not one is so highly esteemed as that which gives to the people the County Court judge.

If it can be done without violating the provisions of the Constitution there will be an effort made to substitute for the present bill one appointing a county judge for several counties with the same jurisdiction that the County Court now possesses and make no change in the present Circuit Court system. This is reviewed with much favor and the prevailing opinion seems to be that it can be constitutionally effected. If the present bill should be passed it is quite certain that it will be so modified by amendments that it would be impossible to calculate, with any degree of certainty, if done at all, what would be its practical effect when it were done.

The lawyers, as a class in the Legislature, favor the change and are opposed to the great number of courts now exist. This is a "poor" to the members generally who look upon it as a suicidal course; and can't account for it.

If there should be no change it is thought by some that it would be unwise in the present Legislature to elect county judges, but leave it for the next. They recognize the fact that there is too little concurrence in the Conservative party; and that there should be direct incentive of this kind to awaken and kindle an enthusiasm in the people to return good men to the Legislature that they may secure upright and faithful judges. This to say the least of it is dangerous.

## THE PUBLIC DEBT.

In view of the proposed conference of the bond-holders, the Auditor has issued another statement of the financial condition of the State, compiled from the various statements heretofore published, by which it appears that the debt is in nowise diminished. It is stated that the amount in the Treasury on the 1st of January, 1873, was \$1,663,619.33 in the interest due and unpaid amounted to \$3,096,624.01. Within the fiscal year 1871-72 the sums of \$563,810 in currency, and \$23,130 in coupons, were turned over to the Auditor, and the further sum of \$40,000 in the months of October, November and December, 1872, leaving in the Treasury on the 1st day of January, 1873, of the amounts turned over the sum of \$6,671.87 for the payment of interest. The income tax returns on Assessors' books amounted to \$3,390,080.78; taxed at one per cent., \$32,909.80. Tax on licenses, \$395,704.90; on law possessors, incorporated companies, &c., \$2,895,480.81. Assessed value of lands for 1872, \$261,411,108.89; tax thereon at 50c. on the \$100 value, \$1,307,055.54. Assessed value of property for

1872, \$77,550,540.71; tax thereon at 50c. on the \$100 value, \$387,752.70; tax on liquor license, \$8,164.59—\$1,194,472.83. Expenses of government, \$1,783,136.81. Estimated deficit in Treasury on October 1st, 1873, \$1,216,316.36.

## RAILROAD WARS.

While the Court question is occupying the attention of the Legislature, there seems to be a lull in the strife which has arisen among the different railroad interests around the Capitol, but the managers are by no means slothful or idle, but are quietly and diligently strengthening their positions, watching for any opportunity to make a point or enter a wedge. There are not as many lobbyists here now as formerly, when great railroad interests were before the Legislature. Such influence is not found so efficient now, and their efforts are more confined to a legitimate appearance before committees.

Many of the notables in that line of the winter of 69-70 are seen around the Capitol and their presence can hardly be accounted for upon any other theory, but they appear to be biding of passage.

The Legislature it is thought will not take up the consideration of Railroad matters until it has disposed of the Court and interest questions.

## SPECIAL COURT OF APPEALS.

As already stated in the Gazette, the term of office of the present members of the Special Court of Appeals will expire on the 14th inst., they having been appointed to sit for 20 days only during one year. The Court is not yet solved, however—it will continue to sit from the time of its institution. The act providing for the Court prescribed that the term shall continue, if the business requires, for 20 days and not longer in any one year. Judge Wiggan, of Barton, and McLaughlin were re-appointed yesterday and the March term of the court was fixed to commence on the first day of March 1873.

## POLITICAL.

The new gubernatorial ticket is not generally discussed but continues to be somewhat agitated by politicians who have individual interests to advance. Many have attained an especial prominence. It is thought that on the Radical ticket Hughes or Denale, for Governor, or Ramsdell, for Lieutenant Governor, and Mosby, for Attorney General, may be nominated. It is probable that the old Withers ticket will be placed in the field by the Conservatives.

## CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

The Joint Committee of the General Assembly on the Constitutional Amendments have agreed to report in favor of striking out the first and second sections of article seven of the Constitution and insert a new section in lieu thereof. Under the amendment, the townshipships will be abolished, and the name of "municipal districts" substituted; and several townshipships, including the clerk and assessor, taken away with it. It is also proposed to materially change and simplify the present road system.

## THE INTEREST QUESTION.

The bill fixing the legal rate of interest which will soon be before the House of Delegates provides for six per cent to be charged under all circumstances but makes the penalty for usury only the forfeiture of the interest charged.

INFANTICIDE.—The dead body of a newly born infant was found in the house of Mrs. Mildred Bowling on last Wednesday morning, wrapped in an old apron and stored away under the roof of the house up stairs. A jurymen inquest was summoned by Justice J. E. Stone, and an examination of all the facts, it was found to be Mrs. Bowling's child, and that it was born about two o'clock Wednesday morning. A post mortem examination was made by Drs. Rose and Seay, who were satisfied the child was born alive, and was found dead with the mother saying the child was born dead and that she placed it in the upper part of the building until her sister, who lived in the house with her, should get up. Several witnesses were examined in the case. The jury rendered a verdict that the child came to its death on Wednesday morning, February 5th, 1873, by strangulation by a cord around the neck placed there by the mother of the child—Mrs. Mildred Bowling—or through her agency. The print of the cord could plainly be seen entirely around the neck of the child. Upon the verdict of the jury a warrant was issued for the arrest of Mrs. Bowling charging her with infanticide.—Fredericksburg Ledger.

Mrs. Bowling is a widow, her husband having died during the war. She will be taken into custody, when able to be removed, and dealt with according to law. Mrs. Bowling has children nearly grown, whose deportment and demeanor are unexceptionably moral and industrious.—Fredericksburg Herald.

THE RAT THAT BITTEN.—A retired clergyman sends us an account of a little affair that happened in his place. It appears that there was a young woman, a fine spirited girl, engaged at a wash tub, opposite an open door. Just behind her was a young man, as is generally the case, and in the yard was an old buck which was allowed the freedom of the premises, which is not always the case, we are glad to say. Well this buck came up to the door, and looked in, and the young man going close behind the young woman, pointed his finger straight at the buck, and the old fellow recognizing at once the pressing character of this mute invitation put down his head and dashed forward, and the young woman, all unconscious of the arrangements, received the awful shock without warning, and passed over the tub, and the air for an instant appeared to be full of slippers, and wet clothes, and soap, and hot water, and suds. And the next minute that great came flying out of that door at a dreadful speed, bald the whole length of his spine, and with a will look in his eye. And for an hour afterward he stood back of the barn, scratching his chin, and trying to recall all the circumstances in the unfortunate affair.—Danbury News.

THE RADICAL SLATE.—There appears to be quite a lull in all that relates to politics, but despite appearances I hear that great activity prevails in the Radical household. Col. Robt. W. Hughes is being pushed with great activity by his party for a Cabinet office, that of Postmaster General; but if that fails, he is to be the candidate for Governor. If he succeeds in getting into the Cabinet, then Gen. Wickham will be pushed for gubernatorial honors. But it is considered doubtful whether General W. would give up his position on the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad even for the Governorship; and in view of such a result, the chief narrow down between Col. George E. Denale, of Rockingham, and Dr. Douglas, of Richmond, will, according to present plans, be given to Mr. Ramsdell, (member of the House of Delegates from Surry). There really appears to be but one gentleman named for the place of Attorney General, and strange as it may read, that person is Col. John S. Mosby, of Fauquier.—Rich. Cor. of Fredericksburg Herald.

A CONFLICT of jurisdiction of a very serious nature between the Mayor and the Police Board of Chicago has been going on for some time, originating in the determination of the Mayor to enforce the law against keeping drinking establishments open on Sunday. The police failing to do their duty, they were removed by the Mayor. His authority to remove them was denied, and an appeal was taken to the people, who have sustained the Mayor with a unanimity that has alarmed the board. Some of the officers have finally succumbed, and the newly appointed officers are compelling obedience to the law.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

"To share the very age and body of the Times"

The Bien Public, of Paris, states that a compromise has been effected between President Thiers and the Committee of Thiers, which empowers the President to suspend the operation of a law by his veto, and grants him the right to participate personally in debates in the Chamber. The Legitimist and clerical journals are indignant at the concession.

Mr. Thomas R. Dorsey, a well-known and much respected merchant of Baltimore, was drowned some time during Wednesday night, having fallen into the water at the foot of Frederick street. His body was found floating in the do-erly yesterday morning.

The City Council of Philadelphia yesterday appropriated half a million of dollars to the Centennial Anniversary of Independence (1776.) A bill appropriating a million of dollars to the same object is now pending in the Pennsylvania Legislature.

The Plater murder trial is still engaging public attention on the Eastern Shore of Maryland. The State closed its case yesterday, and the testimony for the defense was begun. There are said to be twenty-five or thirty witnesses to examine for the defense.

The Deputies of the conservative and moderate sections of the Left of the French National Assembly, have refused to sign the address of sympathy to Garibaldi, which was adopted by the extreme Left.

Governor Dix has granted a respite of a week in the case of Gaffney, sentenced to be hanged to-day, in order that physicians may examine into his mental condition. He is thought to be insane.

The Board of Superintending Steamboat Inspectors, recently in session at Washington, has adopted the fire extinguisher invented by Chas. T. Holloway, of Baltimore, for use on steam vessels.

Officers of the Army of the Potomac, residing in New York, have presented a memorial to the Mayor of New York praying for an appropriation from the city in aid of the proposed monument to General Meade at Gettysburg.

An editor of a paper in Posen, in Germany, has been sentenced to four months' imprisonment for publishing an article under the head of "The battle against God's church."

Both Houses of the Pennsylvania Legislature yesterday passed a bill authorizing the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to increase its stock to an unlimited extent.

A firm in Cincinnati has been adjudged bankrupt by the United States District Court on the petition of a party who held a note against the firm which was over due fourteen days.

A commission from Porto Rico has arrived at Havana to confer with the leaders of the Spanish party.

Dr. Peters, of Clinton, New York, last night discovered a new planet of the tenth magnitude.

James Coffin, Professor of Mathematics in Lafayette College, Easton, Pa., died suddenly yesterday evening.

The Western Union Telegraph Company has purchased a controlling interest in the Cuba cable for \$1,500,000.

## Mr. Samuel Cox on Bugs.

Mr. S. S. Cox, in a recent speech in the House of Representatives in reference to the Agricultural Reports, said: "Mr. Chairman, I think there is a good deal of undesired reproach cast on the title Department of Agriculture. The gentleman from Illinois (Mr. Farnsworth), undertook to say that the present Commissioner of Agriculture kept a cat in a cage to keep the seeds sent from all parts of the world. [Laughter.] Other members say he boards and lives in his Patent Office free of expense. I recollect when the Commissioner of Agriculture used to make butter for the Presidential mansion. These were unbecoming and happy days. [Laughter.] The gentlest cows in Pennsylvania furnished the milk, and there was no constitutional question raised on the cow. [Laughter.]

I remember well that a former Commissioner raised strawberries for the Presidential mansion. It is a part of the business of that bureau. [Laughter.] There is no question of its constitutionality. [Laughter.] It seems we are now to have in the Agricultural Bureau a bureau of bugs. In fact it is a part of our new bureaucratic system. Bring in the microscope, which we may see the insectivorous animals, which are preying upon and annoying this useful creature. I am assured that the House does not appropriate these reports on agriculture. The Commissioner on the very first page of his report, tells us that the "sergeant character of the rural population has been such as to forbid that concentration of ideas and consultation of views which are common to all other professions and occupations!"

This is a species of "unabridged dictionary" language which fills the philological and analytical mind with wonder. But look at the end! The last page of the report advises us that we may save \$1,000,000,000 by dispensing with hugging! Let us be advised and even do better. Dispense with barns, stables, and houses, and then we will be careful and happy. I assure you, I have had on a concentration of rural ideas! Again, I turn to the Commissioner's report of November, 1871. I read from page 69. It is the report of the entomologist and curator! God help us to a faithful lexicon. We have just made a bureau of the microscope. My friend from Indiana (Mr. Holman) opposes it, and I never oppose him. What is this bureau? It is in fact, the bureau of bugs! I deny that entomology as a science does not include all bugs, humbugs not excluded. [Laughter.] The Commissioner says that bugs are not insignificant insects as they are generally and erroneously called. But, sir, they are bugs. Now I always supposed that entomology did refer to bugs. [Laughter.] The Commissioner gives the various modes of finding these bugs out. He tells you of the ophiopoda atrox, which I hope my friend from Ohio (Mr. Garfield), who is now going away from my seat, after instructing me in Latin, will be able to explain to the House. [Laughter.]

There are various other bugs referred to. We have the ophiopoda spreus, and the ophiopoda pelucida, and the anabrus simplex, and udeopoda robusta, the copiphora mucronata, and the pluteia bimaculata. [Great Laughter.] These are for the common mind. [Laughter.] Education forms it. Now these reports have been published at a great expense, and his information is of course intended for the common people. I hope gentlemen will be able to explain to the House what all these things are. [Laughter.] Let there be annotations 20 out with these reports Mr. Chairman.

I would not be as particular in this remarkable nomenclature had we not been advised to-day by the honorable gentleman (Mr. Garfield) that it was the duty of the Federal government by its functions of education, to inform the common mind. He thought we should, by Federal authority and money, diffuse knowledge among men. I, therefore, boldly ask where does he get power to interpret to plain and honest people the calopneus spreus of Uhler? [Laughter.] Who shall determine, by Federal tests, the length of wing of the calopneus femur rebrum? [Laughter.] I may admit, for the sake of argument, that the learned and fresh men from the South may tell us why the anabrus simplex is an ophiopoda insect, but why do we invoke Federal powers to aid in this microscopic work?

## VIRGINIA NEWS.

The Valley Virginian says:—"Staunton will be the local point for seven lines of railroad, or rather, will have seven different mediums of ingress and egress. First, East and West, by the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad; second, North and South, by the Valley Railroad; third, Northeast and Southwest, by the Shenandoah Valley Railroad. She will also have the direct line from Staunton to Washington, which must eventually be constructed by the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company."

The members of the Richmond Corn and Flour Exchange and Tobacco Exchange have held an indignation meeting and passed resolutions appointing a committee to consider a bill proposed in the House of Delegates, "to protect farmers and others from embezzlement by commission merchants"—in effect making it a specially punishable offense for a commission broker, banker, consignee, &c., to defraud a farmer.

On Sunday evening four men attempted to cross Reed Creek near Wytheville, the stream being much swollen by the recent rains and thawing, when their boat capsized, and one of them, John Sanders, was drowned. He went down within a few feet of his distracted wife and mother, who were endeavoring to reach him from the bank. The other men were with difficulty rescued, after remaining for one hour on a log in the stream.

The Page Courier says:—"We think this has been an unusually favorable winter on the wheat and other winter crops—the ground being almost continually covered with snow, thereby protecting the plants from the alternate freezing and thawing, which leave the roots exposed. We predict a large wheat crop in this county next harvest."

Information has been received at the depot of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company, in Richmond, that a shipment of about six car loads of whiskey and bacon had been made from Cincinnati to Huntington by boat, and at Huntington would be transhipped by rail to Richmond.

The Staunton Virginian says:—"We have had continuous, incessant winter for ten weeks—the severest winter ever experienced in this latitude within our remembrance. If it continues six weeks longer, the live stock of our farmers will suffer, for with many, roughness is now very scarce."

Hon. John T. Harris has determined to leave the selection of the appointee to West Point from his Congressional District, to a Board of gentlemen, who will institute a competitive examination, and recommend the best qualified applicant. The Board will meet in Staunton on the 24th of February.

Considerable excitement was occasioned in Norfolk, yesterday, by the riotous conduct of some colored men who attempted to prevent the arrest of a colored man named Henry Johnson, charged with stealing corn from the crib of a farmer in Princess Anne county.

Now that the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad has been completed, business begins to get brisk and things generally look lively in Richmond. There is again some talk about the construction of a new first class hotel there.

A committee of the "Oyster Packer's Association of Eastern Virginia," have presented to the General Assembly a memorial representing that the oyster bill as proposed would be oppressive to "one of the most promising industries in the State."

Several horse jockeys have been in Luray, Page county, for the last few days buying horses. They are paying liberal prices, and several of the citizens have effected good sales. The Fredericksburg Herald says:—"Mr. John Baughman, son of our townsman, Fred. Baughman, has been left \$20,000 by an aunt, who recently died in Germany."

The Staunton Virginian learns that typhoid pneumonia is prevailing in some localities in Augusta county.

FUNERAL OF COM. MAURY.—The funeral obsequies of the late Com. Maury took place at Lexington on Wednesday. The body lay in state in the Library of the Virginia Military Institute on Monday and Tuesday, and was visited by a large number of persons. The remains were enclosed in a neat burial case, which was tastefully decorated with wreaths and evergreens and flowers wrought into appropriate emblems. On the breast of the deceased were arranged a number of medals and decorations received by him, among them the Cross of the Legion of Honor, from the Emperor Napoleon; one from the order of St. Ann of Russia, and another from the Portuguese order of the Tower and Sword, and still another, presented by the unfortunate Empress Carlotta, in honor of "the circumnavigator, the great contributor to natural science." The Episcopal burial service was read by Dr. Peniston, in the Library room of the Institute, which was impressively draped in mourning. Business of all kinds was suspended, and the cortege consisted of large numbers of citizens of all classes, preceded by the corps of Cadets, under command of Colonel Ship. The hearse was drawn by four grey horses, appropriately caparisoned, and attended by four black grooms, wearing each a white sash and wreath. The remains were deposited in a vault, to await the opening of Spring, when,